



"WHY COME TO WICHITA?"

The conviction attempted to be impressed upon the minds of our readers by the facts and demonstrations found in the editorial of last Sunday morning, captioned as above, and which has attracted some considerable attention from contemporaries, might have been encompassed by the simple declaration that Wichita is a center of great future commercial importance possesses unquestioned prestige and accessories which are of more value to the merchant and manufacturer of every grade and character than would be found in any bonus likely to be offered by any city.

If the world of dealers and of representatives of industries desiring more advantageous location but were apprised of the natural advantages and the acquired auxiliaries possessed by Wichita as a center, not only would the present aggregated business of the city be quadrupled, but also that of her population and of all her other industries. And this would come to pass in the briefest space, solely upon her superior inducements of the present and without reference to the obvious and undisputed superior chances and unrivaled fields, which all concede this city will possess in the near future.

Outside of the prosperous men of the greater and older centers of the world, how few of even business men understand that to do business successfully the business man must go where business is done, and that business is done in a great business sense only at nature's centers which in attracting trade and population acquire all the other necessary adjuncts and auxiliaries to traffic and transportation. If a commission were empowered to locate a commercial metropolis midway between the waters of the Lakes and the Gulf and half way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as near the geographical center of the United States as practical, water privileges and feasible sight considered, and not to locate such city within the trade environment or precinct of any other established city, how far could or would such commission get away from the confluence of the two Arkansas rivers, the site of the city of Wichita? No appreciable distance whatever. In the more circumscribed but still natural sense, as the center of the vast and rich agricultural domain, bounded on the east by the Flint Hills, on the north by the divide between the Kansas and the Arkansas rivers, on the south by the Canadian and Red river, where has Wichita a rival or a possible rival even in location.

In another way might our question of "Why come to Wichita?" have been answered and that by saying: board any of the principal trains of the great railway systems of the west at any other recognized central or commercial city and you will find in Wichita if you so desire. On the great transcontinental line of the Santa Fe, just at the half-way point from Chicago and her ships, and Galveston and her ships, is located Wichita. On the same transcontinental lines, and at their intersection, just half-way between St. Louis and Denver is located Wichita. On the through Missouri Pacific system reaching from the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains, the half way and pivotal point for that system's branches, is Wichita. The Rock Island system reaching from Chicago to Wichita, and from Wichita southward a like distance, stops at the tide water on the Gulf, with Wichita the central midway point. All these roads combine to accentuate the fact of Wichita's centrality.

And there are other and more emergently urgent reasons why people should come to Wichita as a center; why in the near future she will become the central city of Kansas with anywhere from 200,000 to 500,000 population. It is the central city of an agricultural district of a dozen counties whose productions of staple cereals for magnitude, have never been equaled by a like agricultural area in the history of the country. And in a like sense it is the central city of the greatest live stock country lying between the Mississippi river and the mountains; for that matter it is the live stock section, par excellence, of the American continent, markets and packing houses in the interest of which are already established at this point. As a central distributing point for these grain products, and live stock products this city has direct competitive trunk line systems with the markets of the Rocky mountains, the markets of the Gulf, the markets of the Lakes and the markets of the Lower Mississippi river; with centers like Chicago, Denver, Omaha, and St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Galveston, none of which cities in any appreciable manner can ever overshadow or cripple the jobbing and manufacturing trade of Wichita, but all of which will be competitive buyers in her grain and meat and flour and live stock markets. These mentioned trade centers are from 225 to 500 and 700 miles distant respectively from Wichita, and all about equidistant from each other respectively as the nearest is distant from Wichita.

Locally, as a center, ten railways radiate out from Wichita and over all the country which now or which can in any possible way, in the future, become tributary to the city as a trade, market, or manufacturing center, with the prospect of at least two additional local roads, the projects of which are now in Europe endeavoring to secure their construction. Within the bounds of this local territory

of which Wichita is the center there are now three hundred thousand people, and living along and contiguous to these lines of road which center for them at Wichita. The people of every one of the hundred and more towns and communities of Southern Kansas and of Oklahoma can reach Wichita every day in the year, and all of them cannot not reach any other city or proposed city or town. This one single, undeniable fact of Wichita's central advantages as to railways, alone, gives her a prestige which cannot be taken from her or overcome by any present or future would-be rival, any more than that there could be successfully established a rival with ten or fifty miles respectively of either Kansas City, Denver or Omaha, the nearest other centers to Wichita.

Supplementing its great commercial advantages and attractions, and hardly less potent as a reason why people should come to Wichita as a commercial and manufacturing city in which to do a successful and growing business, is the prominent fact that as a city yet in its teens it is better provided with all the modern appliances, conveniences and institutions that become valuable adjuncts and desirable auxiliaries to homes than half of the old cities and business centers of two and three hundred thousand inhabitants. None of the greater cities of the west, Chicago only excepted, can boast such uniformly fine and costly public buildings, including city hall, government building, theater, court house, Y. M. C. A. building, educational buildings, public and denominational; while in sewerage, and gas and electric, lights and street railway and other modern conveniences, Wichita is equipped and served as so young a metropolis probably never was at anytime, anywhere, and which cannot be duplicated by any city or town in Kansas at a cost of not less than ten million dollars. Of course these are but the desirable augmentations and the accompaniments of an enterprising and progressive people which would have been provided in time, but they have been already provided, and are here in a substantial grandeur, commensurate with every possible demand of the city, when it shall have reached ten times its present population and business.

"Why come to Wichita?" is a question that demands no answer for any man who has comprehensive knowledge of the commercial problem of the great southwest, and is only elucidated by the EAGLE from time to time to the end that the men and the interests which are so much needed in and demanded by this city, may take the matter up and investigate for themselves.

KANSANS PROUD OF KANSAS.

Why should we not be? It is a beautiful land. It is a fertile soil. It is a healthful climate. It is peopled largely by Americans, and it is destined to become the earliest exemplar of what the American of the future will be when the foreign element is absorbed and we become a homogeneous people. So if we are proud to be Americans our destiny is a proud one. The geographical and topographical position of Kansas is an unanswerable argument in favor of its healthfulness, so the future Kansan will not lack vigor and strength of body. Our children are living evidences of that. Education is not lacking, but, on the contrary, it can be obtained at as little cost in this state as in New England and of as high a grade. This is true, if not generally acknowledged. The climate is not only invigorating, but favors longevity. All old people immigrating to Kansas seem to take a fresh hold of life, so that a man of 60 commences life at 50 on these high and breezy prairies, both in vigor and "expectation" of life. Then the death rate here is the lowest in the United States. Healthy food is cheaper here, resulting in the highest possible nourishment of our people. Good food, good air, pure water and intelligent, temperate living combine to improve the races of men, as well as the breed of inferior animals. And at the time we may look for the typical American in Kansas, we may expect to find him of splendid physique, intelligent, and a man who, loving liberty, will do and dare for the right, and, if need be, die for it. The descendants of one hundred thousand veterans of our civil war, who made their homes in Kansas, will inherit from them those qualities of courage and fortitude possessed by those selected men of the nation, from whom they are descended, and from that source, as well as from the pioneers of the state, who were not lacking in the same qualities, who in high courage and fortitude, with an intelligent mind in a sound body, have no superior, and whose great qualities will enable them to take and maintain a high place in the grandest nation of the earth. Why should we not then be proud that we are Kansans? We are in season and out of season—except when we reflect upon the estimation of our friends in neighboring states, who judge of us largely by our cranks. They never stop to consider that our beloved cranks, whose mission estimated by results, is solely to make our state ridiculous in the eyes of our neighbors, are really the best evidence of our love of liberty and fair play, charity and pity, and we occupy the unique position of being the only commonwealth in the nation where he can exist, and be at large, where he can sting the bosom that cherishes him and enjoy public office at the hands of the old crowd.

If there be any good reason why we are not proud of our state without reservation, it must be our pet cranks. Let us cease then to pet them, and relegate them to the limited sphere of their usefulness. In this part of the state no use is made of their advice or direction. He is as fatal to business affairs as he is in the moral field, lacking in sympathy with the foibles that are only human, he exerts no influence that benefits the people. So Wichita can spare him and prosper.

We are happy in the belief that he is not numerous among us, and that he is growing beautifully less; and, as he does not multiply, owing to a wise provision of nature, he will soon disappear from the state, and we shall all be proud we are Kansans.

An embezzling collector who had appropriated \$38 was sentenced to six months imprisonment by a Camden court Thursday, despite the plea that the money had been returned, the judge holding that the return of the money after the fact of arrest was not such a restitution as should move the court to leniency. As a rule, the quality of justice dispensed by New Jersey courts is not strained. The incident moves the Philadelphia Record to hope, with something of a local emphasis, that its inextinguishable character in the case of minor culprits may have a salutary and deterrent influence in the cases of criminals of a larger growth.

President Balmaceda asserts that the Chilean rebels have lost all moral force; that the government has ample resources, and that the constitutional Congress regularly passes measures in the interest of the people. This is understood to be a sort of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" declaration, made in response to the act of the congress in conferring upon the president unlimited power during the continuance of the "rebellion." Great country and great people, they are.

It took just three years after Herr Most's arrest for delivering incendiary speeches before he was landed in the penitentiary for one year. In other words, it takes three times as long to convict as it does for the criminal to serve out his sentence. Such tardiness in the administration of justice according to the forms of law has all to do with the all-but universal distrust of the efficiency of the law in dealing with crimes and criminals.

It is a long established fact that ridicule and irony can accomplish certain things that argument, reason nor force cannot. It begins to look like the smart punsters of the Kansas press have broken the spell under which the state has been kept "wet down," up to within a week. Greeting the weather out of its rain-clouds may result seriously. The wits and wags should consider the consequences of their cuteness in this connection.

If the direct tax refunding bill were a fresh proposition the Philadelphia Record thinks the president would think twice before putting his name to it. Better than that, we guess that if it were a fresh proposition the president would not have a chance to put his name to it; it wouldn't get to him in the shape of an enactment.

Secretary Mohler of the state (?) board of agriculture announces that he will make no more guesses at the yield of wheat for the state this season. That ought to settle the question of the unprecedented immensity of that crop. Anything that can excel Mohler's imagination is certainly phenomenal, with a big fee.

Harvard has conferred the degree of doctor of law upon Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller. It is stated that the distinguished chief justice accepted the honor only with the distinct understanding that he should still adhere to that noble hirsute adornment on his upper lip which has long been Chicago's pride and the violation of supreme court traditions.

Over \$8,000,000 has been expended during the last two years in the erection of improved dwellings for the poor in the East End of London at the public expense. Municipal socialism is probably making greater headway in the English metropolis than in any other city in Europe.

It is announced that the low tariff Republicans are organizing. The Washington Post facetiously remarks that the low tariff Republicans are as numerous as the high tariff Democrats. But there is a divergence between them; the latter are not organizing any clubs; they will just club in with the other organizations.

The order of the czar prohibiting the departure of the Jews from his realm is not to be taken as a change of feeling towards that despised race. It may be depended upon that he has some new scheme of persecution for the Jews. Fact is, Alex is developing into a veritable Pharaoh.

George Francis Train has arrived at Cairo on his journey around the world. He has been forty-two days on the voyage, and expects to complete his task by reaching Tacoma in sixty days from the time of starting. The universal acclaim is, "poor Tacoma."

Governor Pattison is not an announced candidate for the presidential nomination, but he is evidently setting himself up as a political lightning-rod. It is stated that his vote record causes that of Grover Cleveland to pale into insignificance.

It is semi-officially denied that the president's hasty departure from the national capital Wednesday was in any way the result of the Farwell dynamite rain-producing experiments. The president is a firm believer in the rain-bow promise.

The feeling of confidence with which the Alliance folk are planning and arranging for big blowouts on the Fourth of July is explained by the fact that Secretary of Agriculture Rusk takes charge of the weather bureau on the first.

The Republicans, Democrats and People's party of Ohio all express confidence of success in the approaching campaign. Formerly only one party mourned over a political defeat in that variable state, and now there is sure to be two victims.

The people's candidate for governor of Kentucky has concluded to withdraw from the race. His campaign was decidedly short on people. You see Kentucky belongs to the southern contingent.

The country just now has reason to be profoundly grateful. The wheat crop being harvested is unusually good and the prospects of Republican victory in 1892 are exceedingly flattering.

There are a few men in Oklahoma who are not forming townsite companies in Oklahoma, at present.

In New York state car stores were abolished by law several years ago; but the New York, New Haven and Hartford company has continued their use in contemptuous disregard of the statute. The matter has finally reached the courts, and a jury in New York City is now to determine whether this corporation shall or shall not be compelled to obey the law. The fact that the directors who have been sued are all wealthy men renders this trial unusually interesting. It is a fair chance to discover who is the stronger—the people with the law, or the railroad magnates with their car stores. But this is enough. Discussion of such a subject at this time is calculated to make the reader hot.

The labor bill which is now before the Spanish senate proposes that all contracts for labor must contain prohibition of work not only on Sundays but on feast days; which means nearly one hundred holidays a year. An enforced cessation of labor such as this would mean a fast instead of a feast to thousands of toilers. The idea was evidently borrowed from the Kansas eight-hour law passed by the last legislature.

SUNFLOWER SILHOUETTES.

There is only one newspaper man in the Kansas state penitentiary.

The Kansas farmer has already cleared a place in his back yard to pile his surplus corn.

Ben Clover told an audience the other night that "Truth is stranger than poetry."

Sol Miller is said to start off the blessing at his table with "Give us, this day, our daily pie."

There will be no election in this state next fall. But there will be several falls at the next election.

Dirty, dumpy, pigeon-toed Sam Wood was a much better subject to shoot with a Kodak instead of a pistol.

Since Senator Peffer cut his beard off the most of the strikers around his house are on the part of the clock.

Sam Wood led one thing unexplained. How it was he didn't destroy that eight-hour bill passed by the last legislature.

It is scarcely possible that pop-corn will be used as a substitute for fire-crackers at the Alliance Fourth of July celebrations.

The leading subject at Alliance meetings is "silver," and although they open with a prayer, the golden text is generally disregarded.

A canvass in the Kansas cornfields just at present would show a large majority of the people against the introduction of cremation.

Dan Anthony and Ex-Mayor Fortescue both probably thank their stars that Leavenworth is not situated in Stevens county.

Kansas is different this year. The sun seems to have little use for the state, but, on the contrary, the mud is undoubtedly stuck on it.

The farmers will never get through doing homage to the new senator. A Sedgewick county farmer has modeled a scarecrow after Senator Blackburn.

Immediately after the farmer gets a self-binder the first thing he does with it is to bind himself to pay for it as soon as the crop is harvested.

The latest style in men's shirts are tailless, with the shirt fastened to the drawers like a boy's waist. This means more buttons and more misery.

Chief Justice Horton was the recipient of an ovation at Arkansas City, Friday evening, on the strength of being a man who had refused a federal appointment.

Ex-Senator Ingalls is said to be very thick with Senator Blackburn. It is really surprising to know that a man who is as thin as Ingalls is could be thick in any capacity.

At the Republican Fourth of July, renewed allegiance to the declaration of independence will be declared, while at the Alliance occasion, the St. Louis platform will receive that honor.

The Funston family is still on top. Fred Funston son of the congressman, has a very interesting article on summer trip to the Rocky Mountains in this month's St. Nicholas.

The only time the Alliance orator lets up considerably on his howl about hard times and scarce money, is in the few minutes preceding the request that a collection be taken up to defray his expenses.

Since Bob Moore's chances for governor have been booming, Will White has been in correspondence with D. O. McCray, Governor Humphrey's executive clerk, making casual inquiries into the work of the office.

Nothing equals Senator Plumb's reticence on political matters. "Are you in the race?" a Topeka reporter asked him in speaking of the presidential possibilities. "Yes, indeed, I'm in the race," he responded. "the Caucasian race."

An Atchison man gave lazily over a fence watching Ex-Senator Ingalls hacking away at some grass with a scythe. Presently the ex-senator straightened up and remarked critically, "This scythe doesn't hang right for me." "Indeed," respectfully said the citizen. "No," answered Ingalls dryly, "It hangs best for me on a tree."

"Dear, dear," said good old Mrs. Buttercake, at the crossing in Butler county the other day, as she dropped the can of preserves she was just putting up. "What a dreadful noise—if I don't believe that 'Singen Jones' is in the neighborhood again answining his Alliance songs." She went to the window as she spoke and looked out, smiled quietly and went back to her preserves. The boys had just started up the threshing machine.

OLD MOHLER.

Secretary Mohler, of the Kansas state board of agriculture, has dropped off 15,000,000 bushels of his estimate of the wheat yield of this state—now placing the crop at 55,000,000. As for the accuracy of his estimate, however, it is of little worth. He might as well have added 15,000,000 bushels to his former estimate, and it would be as nearly correct as the other, as to the source of his information, which is mere guess work.—Wichita EAGLE.

Why kick? The Republican senate, last winter, passed a bill abolishing this private corporation, known as the state board of agriculture, and provided that the voters of the state should elect a secretary of agriculture. But the Alliance house would not have it and they beat the bill. Not only did they beat the bill but they went on and voted a lot of money to keep the present outfit going for two years more.—El Dorado Republican.

Chicago's New Magazine, Eugene Field in the Chicago News.

The Commonwealth of Colorado has been removed to Chicago and henceforth will be issued every month from this point. It is a magazine of much dignity, earnestness and literary merit; its career so far has been marked by singularity, consistency and consistency, and its removal to this city at this time secures it advantages which, reinforcing its distinct merits, will vastly broaden its field and extend its usefulness.

A GENERAL IMMIGRATION MOVEMENT NEEDED RIGHT NOW IN KANSAS.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

The writer hereof, who was indirectly connected with the Kansas (State) Immigration bureau, is in receipt of a letter from a gentleman in Chicago, who has always shown an interest in southwestern Kansas and who was interested in our immigration movement, by reason of being an investor in Kansas lands in a large number of counties, south and west of Newton, as well as a few counties lying east and south of Sedgewick.

In a letter to me in 1890, he stated that the crop out-look was so bad that he was positive we would fail in our object, for the reason that the railways at Chicago and their eastern connections kept so closely posted on our prospects, that they felt that any great outlay of money in advertising would be lost. Also the people east had heard so much discouraging news that you could not talk Kansas lands to a good advantage. In his letter today he starts out as follows:

"My Dear—The reports from Kansas indicate that this is the immigration year for Kansas."

"Forty million bushels of wheat: 'One hundred million bushels of corn: 'Twenty-five million bushels of oats: 'Are a splendid showing. I had a conversation yesterday with a railway man, on whom I called in 1890, relative to passenger rates for the immigration bureau, and in his talk he said:

"The Kansas out-look is such that now is the time for your friends in Kansas to push the immigration one fare rate scheme, for a series of excursions from the east. The railways are your friends, and are governed by the Transmissourian passenger association. The thing is for the Kansas people to get up a monster petition and present it to the Passenger association at the earliest moment, and have your friends through the local papers urge the matter. But 'A word to the wise is sufficient.'"

I write you and suggest that you see your editor and have them take this matter up. Let me see some fruit from this seed soon. Yours truly,

Now Mr. Editor: I have put this before you and I trust you will notice this in a leader commending the idea and urging a united Board of Trade and newspaper movement in Kansas, and especially in southwest Kansas.

It occurs to me that if twenty newspapers in the southwest take this in hand and urge it the movement will end in a state movement, if not a general western movement. Presuming that my friend, from his intimacy with the railway officials, knows what he is talking about.

I can not but conclude that the present crop out-look can be made the basis of an immigration movement, and by a series of excursions bring thousands to look at Kansas, many of whom will buy our lands and become citizens.

The idea is that the newspaper men urge on their citizens the immediate circulation of a petition addressed to the Transmissourian Passenger association, asking it to grant an excursion rate for August, September and October, from points east, at one fare for round trip for persons desiring to go to Kansas. These petitions, when signed by each county, could be forwarded by the various editors to the association direct, or be sent to the EAGLE and forwarded by it to the association at the earliest moment.

In conclusion, this movement is worthy of immediate and earnest attention of every citizen in Kansas.

What shall the harvest be? CYPHER.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Edmund wets all guzzles in sight with four saloons.

Edmund has not only graded schools, but also graded streets.

Harry Cavanaugh, a Guthrie boy, has been admitted to West Point.

Kingfisher has the appearance of a circus being in town every day now.

Roasting ears are on the market in Oklahoma and more are getting pulled.

It is impossible to mortgage land in Oklahoma, but the whole territory is in soak.

The \$50,000 of silver for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians weighed 3,300 pounds.

Brennan, the man who killed Sam Wood, used to hold down a lot in Oklahoma City.

The board of regents of the agriculture college have organized. R. J. Barker is president, Amos Ewing treasurer.

The next time the Indian commission visits the Kickapoo Indians they will probably take a galling gun along.

Jake Admire says that his paper will pay most attention to agriculture, and he did say it for the Alliance to hear it either.

A direct descendant of the great chief Black Hawk was in Oklahoma City the other day. His name is Walter Burtice, and he lives in the Sac and Fox country.

Ed. K. Watts, who edited the Mulhall Monitor, is now running the Bulletin, at Bingham, Utah. He has just founded the Bulletin. Its subscription rate is \$3 a year.

The Oklahoma City Gazette speaks of "Helen Clarke, the Blackfoot Indian," and Thomson of the Guthrie News wants to know how McMaisters knows that her feet are black.

A Pottawatomie Indian said in his graduating essay the other day, in speaking of the Indians progress: "Long ago we used to be killed with flint knives and hatchets, now, we can handle Winchester."

Oklahoma City Journal: The Bermuda grass which was planted on the canal banks is rapidly spreading out all over the city. It would be a good idea to plant Bermuda grass along every street in the city. It kills out every vestige of weeds and wild grass and makes as good a turf as blue grass.

Oklahoma City Journal: The general land commissioner's decision on the appeal in the meandered stream cases has been received at this office. It is an important decision as it sets the title to property worth a good many thousands of dollars. When the land office at Kingfisher and Guthrie first opened for business several entries crossing the North Canadian river were accepted, but later it was discovered that the stream was meandered, and consequently all other applications to file on both sides of the river were rejected, and those who had so filed were ordered to elect which portion they would choose, it being the intention to cancel the entries and make new ones, including but one side of the river. Appeals were taken in both classes of cases. After a lapse of two years a decision is reached at Washington. In a letter accompanying the order it is stated that the subject has been thoroughly investigated, and while it is found that the stream was meandered by the surveyor, yet the North Canadian is found by reference to the field notes, not to be a stream which comes under the class of meandered streams. The rule as laid down by the secretary of the interior at the date this country was surveyed, 1871-73, was that all navigable streams, and all natural arteries of internal communication should be meandered. Later the minimum size of such streams was fixed at three chains, while it is found that the average width of the North Canadian for a 100 miles is less than one and a half chains. The conclusion is therefore that the meandering

PHILADELPHIA STORE.

Post Office Corner.

Our assortment of thin summer dress goods is unequalled, and as the season is now well advanced we will close them out regardless of cost.

We have the best line of black organdies in the city.

Sacrifice prices will be made on these goods to close them out.

MILLINERY.

We intend to close our Millinery season without carrying a single hat over. We have cut the prices in two, and if this don't suit you we will make further reductions.

We must sell every hat in our store.

A. KATZ.

Munson & McNamara

123 and 127 Main St.

—THE—

Great Slaughter

STILL GOING ON.

Big Inducements for Monday and Tuesday.

Monday and Tuesday. Men's imported half hose full regular made French heel and toe, modes, tans, and browns; the best 25 cent stocking on the market at \$1.00 per box of six pairs, solid or assorted sizes.

Last call on men's \$3 French madras shirts, being closed out at \$2 perfect fitting and non-shrinkable.

Monday and Tuesday. Mother's friend, waists for boys at 39 cents each, you know what this is worth and that it is without a doubt the best waist on the market. Supply yourself Monday and Tuesday.

Yard wide tissues, fine warm weather dress stuff, just in, see it in the north room it is lovely, worth 20 cents now 10 cents.

Monday and Tuesday: 15 cent heavy linen crash at 10c.

A large line of fine wash goods at 15 cents a yard, reduced from higher prices.

Wash Surah at 10 cents yard.

Trimmed millinery at one-half price.

Half wool challies being closed at 10 cents yard.

Great bargains in napkins at \$1 per dozen.

15 cent plain outings at 10c yd.

Monday and Tuesday. Fine heavy bleached turkish bath towels 46x19 inches 15c each.

Fine fast black organdies 12-1-2 cents each, others say are a bargain at eighteen cents.

28 inch fancy linens for ladies and children wear now offered at 20 cents.

All these and dozens of other bargains will be displayed in north room tomorrow morning.

Munson & McNamara.

SHIP

ALL YOUR

BUTTER,

EGGS and

POULTRY,

To the Old Reliable, Well-Established House of

J. P. BADEN,

WINFIELD, KANSAS

We charge no commission. Our prices are always cash and top of the market.

11-1m